

PEALE'S WASHINGTON.

Hew the Portrait Was Painted Is Told

in a Letter by the Artist. One of the leading lawyers of New Jersey was some time ago engaged in the admin-istration of an estate that involved, among other things, the ownership of a copy by Rembrandt Peals of his original portrait of Washington and also a copy of Peale's father's portrait of Mrs. Washington. The executor of the Peale estate was appealed to, and he furnished a bundle of old letters from the artist himself, which not only settled the question in litigation, but brought to light interesting information concerning those famous portraits.

These letters have never been published. Peale died in Philadelphia in 1860, and the letters to the executor were written in 1854. Peale, it will be recalled, was only eighteen years old when he painted Wash ington's portrait.

The following letter tells its own story of the way in which the artist painted the portrait of the Father of his Country, It is dated Philadelphia, March, 1854:

"By express I send you a copy of my Washington, and shall with pleasure immediately finish for you a portrait of Mrs. Washington which I had begun for an other destination some weeks ago.

"When Washington sat to me in 1795,

the latter part of September, he came to my room at 7 o'clock, each time as he en tered in the act of putting his watch in his fob, thus giving me an example of punctuality which I have since enforced on all my sitters. My father, an old acquaint ance, kept him in conversation, which enabled me to study his countenance. It was a period of some anxiety with him, as he was hesitating whether or not to sign Jay's treaty with England; and further, he was doubtless disturbed by the publication of forged letters, which it was asserted were taken on the person of a runaway servant. one ventured to speak with him on the subject, and he would not condescend upesked to deny them. My uncle, James Peale, a zenious politician at the second sitting he gave me, bluntly addressed him 'General, did you write those letters!' To thich he replied, 'I never lost any letters. No servant of mine ever ran away from me. He talked at ease on other subjects, but my uncle went out, telling his (Washington's) answer to everybody he knew,

and in two hours all Philadelphia was re-lieved of the scandal. "Before the invention of porcelain teeth on gold plates it was the practice of the dentists to fashion them from blocks of scahorse ivory. One of these sets was made by the elder Gardette for General Washington, but it was fortunate for me that he sat to me without them, as they were just finished and were clumsy and uncomfortable and distended his month so that he finally rejected them, and it was equally unfortunate for Stuart that his portrait represents him as he appeared for a short e with them, looking, as Judge Wash ington informed me, as though rinsing his mouth with water, and, as Stuart himself informed me, preventing him from holding any conversation (though Ignorant of the cause) so essential to the production of an animated likeness. By sitting so early as 7 in the morning I had his hair before it was curled and powdered by the barber, after which hour Mr. Stuart's portrait was

"I painted this portrait with but little reference to any pecuniary compensation, but for my own hear) sand sfaction, to take with me to Europe, proudly to be valued as the postrait of the Father of my Country and the revered of all nations. I never offered it to congress, but the senate flat-tered me into their acquisition of it by a unanimous vote, supported by Henry Clay who declared that if he could have his will 'not only every room in the Capitol, but every house in the United States, should have this portrait of Washington.

"It is now the reward of my enthuslastic excitement in producing it, and it is my devotional duty in reproducing them to gratify the taste and patriotism of those who think with Chateaubriand that there is a virtue in the looks of a great man. It is right that a paragraph should be

added showing the turmoil that surrounded Washington at the time he sat for the picture to Peale in 1795. He had just been summoned from Mount Vernon because of the excitement over Jay's trenty. While silhonette against the sky, a statue of dead he was sitting to the young artist Jay was president, general or admiral. It is a rebeing burned in cfligy in Boston, and the intercepted dispatches of the French minister had but just led to a rupture between President Washington and Secretary of State Edmund Randolph that led to the latter's retirement in everlasting disgrace. This old letter of Peale's throws a str critical period.-New York Herald,

Who They Were.

Not long ago two young girls were traveling "out west." As the train stopped at a station two ladies entered and took seats directly in front of them. Just as they were scated a stout lady came forward, greeted them effusively, and the trio kept up a lively conversation until the train started. Then one of them said, "Six down here near us," And, in a little lower tone I'ell those girts to sit somewhere else. So the stout lady turned and said in the most freezing of tones: "I wish to converse with my friends and would like that seat. I am Mrs. President R .-- , of this road." The girls stared at her air instant, and then one of them drawled: "Pleased to meet you, I'm sure. I suppose you know I am Mrs. President Harrison, of Washington," and the other girl, settling herseli comfortably in her seat, said, "And I am Mrs. Queen Victoria." There was an audible smile from the other passengers, and the stout lady went to her own sent in the

Tens for This Country.

The teas imported into the United States embrace some of the choicest varieties grown. We get all of the Fermosa tens, the best black tens grown in Ching, as well as all of the Fuchan teas, which are the next best colong teas to the Formosan. The importation of Autoy teas, the lowest grade of colongs, is steadily decreasing. We get all of the Chinese tancy green teas. which are grown especially, year after year, for the United States, and in addition almost all the entire crop of tea exported from Japan. Indian teas of the finest quality can be procured here, but there is little demand for them. They constitute the teas so much admired by from English plantations, whose owners the expense of the Chinese product, it is popularity in England and English colonies. Chinese teas are much preferred bere.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Casteria When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. when she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WASHINGTON LIFE.

IT IS NOW AT ITS LIVELIEST AND BRIGHTEST ESTATE.

This Is Because It Is Full of Strangers and Cougressmen and Those Who Would by Office Live-A City of, by and for

[Special Correspondence.] Washington, Jan. 11.—The Capital City is now full of strangers, attracted hither by the session of congress and the charms of a gay social season. Life in the capital is now at its liveliest and brightest, and



THE DOME, THE STATUE AND THE STREET you may imagine the strangers within our gates find much to amuse and interest Visitors to Washington agree that it is different from any other city in the land, that it is in a thousand ways unique, that it has an individuality among cities which marks it as the most interesting of all American municipalities. When one comes to analyze this common observation he finds it to be strikingly true. Washington has so many characteristics—architectural, topographical, social, political, mercantile—that one scarcely knows where to commence a description of them.

The first thing which impresses all vis itors here is the omnipotence, the omnipresence of government. From the moment one lands in the town-even before he reaches the city limits—he is reminded that this is a city of, by and for gov-ernment by the familiar yet always impressive spectacle of the great dome of the Capitol rising toward the clouds, capped by the Goddess of Liberty. This dome apterize it, to be a huge seal set upon it so that no one may ever forget he is in the city of government. It is an odd fact that no matter where you go in the District of Columbia, or in nearby Virginta-miles and miles away, it may be—this insignia of political power is everywhere visible, in ever varying perspective, through thousands of vistas, amid sunshine or clouds.

The dome has but one rival-the monument. One signifies power, the other his-tory. I often imagine—and I discover others do also-that the two open windows which one sees away up there 500 feet above the earth are the eyes of the past looking down upon the present. Mr. Coffin, the artist who has lightly and skill-fully depicted for us in picture some of the characteristics of the capital, appears to have had this pair of eyes in mind. The monument, with its peering orbs—two in each of its four faces—you cannot get away from except by absolute flight from the vicinity of the District of Columbia. One always finds it difficult to get away from the past, even when he desires to



THE MONUMENT HAS EYES.

Another characteristic of Washington is the statue. Every stranger is impressed by it. Wherever one turns he finds confronting him, near or remote, rising boldly before you or adorning the perspective, in markable fact that there is not one spot on any one of the many avenues of Washington-and there are hundreds of miles of them altogether-from which a statue. equestrian or other, may not be seen, and there are spots from which a number of these works of art may be commanded by the eye. These impress the visitor by their frequency as one rides or walks aboutthey add art and hero worship to power

Washington's wide avenues, all running at acute angles with the streets, the many pretty squares and circles at the intersections of these angles, the apparent design sad eyed negro men, "rooms to rent," the to accommodate the plan of the town to the habit of pie biting among the clerks in the House—the two seats of power—convince the visitor without his taking the trouble to think about it all, that this music town, a creation not a growth, a minnifactured thing turned out to fit a known requirement. Of course we all supple, "colonels," "judges," and "majors," know this to be historically true, but a man boarding houses, claim agents, patent atcould come from Mars or t' oon without any knowledge of Ar n. tory historic or haunted houses—these are a few and know this without b.ng told, from of the thousand and one characteristics simple observation. How fortunate that the men who cut these garments had foresight enough to bear the future, with its wonders of growth and change, in n d.

The public buildings predominate, of course, in the architectural characteristics have been found by Dr. d'Abundo to show of the capital, but the vast number of ancient and time worn structures, with their gabled roofs sloping toward the street, and the still greater number of beautiful mod-era residences bespeak two epochs in the tips of the thumbs had the same markings building of the city. Here again appearances are historically correct, for Washington brick and mortar were laid either the idiots very long ago or very recently. must have been about two decades

which things stopped stock still. There is Newspaper row, a huddle of old brick hovels which the newspapers are deserting for more modern quarters; it is an example of this. It looks now, they tell me, exactly as it did before the war, only the signs are changed, the correspondents are dead, many of them probably before their time from overwork; and there are new men on the ground, running their legs all and worrying their heads into scatterhent brying to keep the wires hot and the country happy. This Newspaper row is

me of the characteristics of the capital. Newspaper correspondents are everywhere, and in everything excepting jail, churches and other propts s pockets. They enter into the social, the political, the personal life of the town as in no other city. They form a corps large, peculiar in its traditions and instincts, a third house of congress which would scorn simply to make laws, but which essays to manage executive and control parties. How newspaper men are met at every turn, how they mix themselves up in all things, how they know and influence everybody, is a capital characteristic which the dullest visitor per-

Of course the presence of a large number

familiar sort of men they prove to be on closer acquaintance—is a characteristic which the stranger quickly notes. He is also struck by the fact that the natives do not care a rap for famous men, that at the capital of the nation our only hero worship is expressed in marble or bronze. Why, I have seen the chief justice of the United

States walk a mile and a half on a crowded horoughfare and not turn a dozen heads. I have seen the president of the United States walk a mile to church on crowded Connecticut avenue without half as many curious eyes being twisted at him as would pop out from all directions at sight of a

marvelously pretty bonner. The moving, public life of the capital has in it distinctive elements of gavety and laziness. Commercial trucks and heavy wagons are rare. This is not a commercial city. Carriages, public and private, are abnormally numerous. The streets have a gay clatter, but no rumble, solid, heavy, gold laden, like that which marks the streets of New York or Chicago. On the public thoroughfare here you quickly catch the idea that this is a city in which business is an incident and pleasure the chief aspiration of life. Government employees are easy going, and only from 9 to 4. They set the pace for the remainder. That well Washington , characteristic, bicycle, is more numerous before 9 and after 4. Uncle Sam's hired men, and wom en, too, doze over their desks and wake up on wheels.



Many stylish equipages—Jeems, Foot, bangles, buttons—indicate style if not wealth. The two are more often separated ere than in any other city. About one third of the private carriages which you This senator and that repsee are rented. resentative and the other assistant secre-tary ride in carriages which are owned by their conchmen. Rates, by the week, cheaper if two would be swells can divide the time, for which purpose the artful owner and coachman changes his suit from boots to hat.

Carriages rushing around with footmen, who drop off to leave cards at many doors, or to assist madam out and in again within five minutes at each stop, indicate society. A row of awnings running from sidewalk to front door tell us that one of Washing-ton's characteristics-at this season-is rivalry on one street for social distinction and the honor of having our names in the

society columns of the daily papers.

A Washington characteristic is the Sunday afternoon promenade of dudes and the feminine affinity or correlative thereof on Connecticut avenue, a characteristic in which negro young men and women with fine clothes and good manners take a con-spicuous part. A painful frequency of rheumatic old colored men with white hair, crutches and mosaic patched up trousers is one distinguishing feature of life here, as is the remarkably large per cent. colored people among the passengers in toe screet cars another.

Brides and bridegrooms, played out politicians, exes—ex-senators, governors, ministers, everything—army and navy officers, asphalt streets, scarcity of policemen, aristocratic Chinese, Coreans, Japanese diplomatic representatives in picturesque garb. The large number of men who have traveled all over the world and who are able to speak many languages, adventurous and



ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN. dangerous women, pitiful old wrecks of burseflesh driven to loose jointed wagons by determined you shall imitate their externeys, one armed veterns of the rebellion

Finger Tips of Idiots. very different markings from those of sane people. In a number of idiots the markings on the tips of all the fingers of each as those of the fingers. There was a notice-able smoothness of the finger tips in all

The Greyhound.

Various explanations have been given of the origin of the term greyhound, some authors claiming that the prefix grey is taken from Graius, meaning Greek; others that it signifies great, while still others the animal. In no other breed of hounds is the blue or gray color so prevalent, and consequently the last mentioned derivation seems the most plausible - Detroit

be imagined when the pope puts 2,000 beds in it at the disposal of the French pilgrims free of charge.

Drain the oysters in a columber, season with salt and pepper and keep them in a cold place for twenty minutes before cooking. Then roll each one, first, in sifted eracker crambs, next, in beaten egg mixed with a little malk and seasoned with suit and pepper, and then in cracker ecombs

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DEFRAUDING BANKS. Another roung man is just about to be let

SAVINGS BANK FORGERIES AND HOW

A New York Treasurer Tells About the

Few people from the outside ever get closer to the business secrets of savings banks than in the lines that file continually before the little windows behind which sits the teller. If there are close mouthed people in the world they are the men who conduct the business of these depositories of the earnings of the poor. From the president, back in some carpeted recess to the

proverbial pie crust. Therefore, when a savings bank official thing the public knows nothing about.

prise von," said Treasurer Quinlan, of the Greenwich Savings bank, to a reporter recently, in a burst of confidence. wouldn't think that scarcely a day passes without attempts at forgery in a hig city savings bank like this. It is no sinecure to be paying teller in this or any other With that Mr. Quinlan tapped a bell and

a boy responded. "Ask the women's teller to bring in some

of those attempted forgeries," treasurer. The boy departed and pretty soon the women's teller brought in a lot of receipts and put them before Mr. Quinlan. They were stuck on a file and the lot was

nearly a foot high.
"All these were filled out within a few months," said Mr. Quinlan, "and this is only the showing in the women's department. The difference in the signatures on these receipts from the genuine signatures teller to 'spor' them as forgeries, INNOCENT PORGERY,

"Sometimes the signatures are close inchess. In most cases the applicants answerall the test questions, so you see a paying teller has got to exercise consider

"Do you prosecute all these cases?" "Oh my, no. Some of them are innocent attempts at forgery and some are The reporter confessed his ignorance of

what was an "innocent" attempt at for-"An innocent aftempt," said Mr. Quinlan,

"is where a person signs a receipt for say, Mary Jones, imposently, 'How is this?' the tiller says. 'This is not the signature of Mary Jones.' 'Oh, Mary Jones is my sister, sthe reply. She sent me here to draw the money for her. Then the feller fells the eleter to go

back and get an effer, setniell Mary Jones to come and draw the money berself. If it is an innocent case the sister goes away and does as she is directed. If there is any crooked work the alleged sister storms and hands her over to the police and prosecutes. to all traditional customs, is taking a would try to show that he did not mean to "Sometimes the guilty ones go away prominent place in public life. Form: be a thirt. And then the father, after he

note of the circumstances in a book and penalty of death. Now the emperor pay be mode him take the up look out sharply that the proper person with his subjects to though he wished to learn t gets the money on that account thereafter. Of course we keep the receipt with forged signature." SEVERAL ACCOUNTS.

out of Rioles reforing to vafter serving & sentence for the same offense. SAVINGS BANK FORGERIES AND HOW

THEY ARE DETECTED.

A New York Treasurer Tells About the
Difficulties in Keeping Track of Peopl.

Who Try to Draw Money from the Dewoman not long before.

" 'Madam,' I kaid, 'didn't I enter up interest for you last week?"

No, sir,' she said. "I am certain, madam, I must have done so. Weren't you here a week ago? "'No, sir, I wasn't. Look at the book. There is no interest entered there." "That was true, but I was sure I had Well, I investigated and found that it was the same woman, but another account. I

seen the woman only a short time before. watcher at the front doors no information found she had thirteen different accounts is ever volunteered by them, and answers with the bank. At that time one of the to questions of bewildered inquirers are bank's rules was to pay 7 per cent interes given right to the point and as short as on sums under \$300 over that 6 per cent. was paid on the whole sum. To get that additional interest the woman had opened talks of his business he generally says some up tweive 'trust accounts' all under \$.00 in I will tell you something that will sur- ail those trust accounts before she left the addition to her own. I made her lose up bank."-New York Tribune.

An Early Fire Engine.

The earliest mention of fire extinguishng apparatus of any kind is found in the uilding accounts of the city of Angeburg, Germany, for the year 1515. In these they are denominated "instruments for fires" and "water syringes useful at fires Anthony Blatner, a goldsmith at Friedburg, is credited with being the inventor and menufacturer, he having at that time become a citizen of Augsburg.

These syringes must have been of considerable size, as they are described as being mounted on wheels and worked by levers Caspar Schott, a noted Jesuit, gives an account of one built at Nuremberg, in 1037, the largest squirting engine of which there is my record. It was mounted on a sledge ten feet long, four feet in width and drawn by two horses. It had two working cylin-ders placed horizonfally in the cistern, required towork it and it was supalife of and so be filled his hat with the tempting throwing a jet of water one inch in dam- I wit. But this was no sent the tempting star to a height of senter for

Negroes of Arkansas Plantations. The negro women of Arkansas are very dragged him to his house. ford of their shiften and kind to them- young rand who has been stealing our aptinwisely kind perhaps, as we Americans pleaare inclined to be. To all the other hard-ships of a woman's life here is added her juil, "cold he to his wife. mourning for her little culleren for the Fortunately for the hal the owner of the carefess hie bears hard on them, especially or chard had a little daughter, who heard mourning for her little culldren for the

some chickens and swhing for more, I was troubling myself aftern." The was sorry told by the little merchant." for the poor boy who had done arong, and "They aim to more, only but enemid toose though she was that her father was very

him, sed many sayed she never would forgive the boy. And the boy who had sell him?"-Octave Thanet in Atlantic been sallen and hard under all the rough An Impress' Good Work.

mits his subjects to line the streets when though he wished to leave them

mile his subjects to the the streets when he and his consection and to approach much for every to see here tribes may do much for every to the log thought in the kindest matter. The young on- not been found out to pegate here gape on Do you ever pay out to the wrong per press has commanded the custom of sac- as many az o done, from straining an apple

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IT'S ONLY A TRIFLE.

A Boy Who Robbed Apple Trees and a Little Maiden Who Rescued the Thief. A boy was walking along a road by the side of an orchard. He saw the rosy ap-ples hanging on the trees only just on the ther side of the fence. His mouth wa red. He said to himself: "It's only a trifle! The owner will never miss on ple out of all these hundreds, and I am sure he would give me one if he were here and I were to ask him." And se the boy

really is no such thing as a triffe. There is a pleasant game for winter even-



THE BOY IN THE APPLE THEE. He leaped the fence and soon was in the anger man caught him by the coffer and He must be looked up in the stable

n overflow seasons.

his much. She did not any to be self. Oh.
Sometimes we are reminded of this in a law a poor boy, it serves him eight for behomely yet affecting way, as, when buying ling a thief, it souly a triffe, not worth my er, and we don't aim to sell him, 'cause my sogry, yet she ran to him and with her little brother that died he always claimed eres brimming with bears, begged him to when he heard the master pleading for The young empress of China, contrary | that, if he were only forgiven this time, as without making are fass. In every case, erly no one was permitted to appear on bed taked finish to him go for bowever, grifty or innecent, we make a the road traversed by her majesty under the sake of his lattle locing majes, and

and pepper, and then in cracular countries again. Take care to observe the order—first, crambs: second, the e.g. Fry thest (in the same way you would doughnuts) in botting hot land. When of a delicate brown day for five years for extracting a small color drain them out and serve los.

son:

Solican, indeed. Sometimes, however, the codices of Silk Culture to come. And she has a cristod in planting multiple mander who did not neglect to develop the interpretation of the temple day for five years for extracting a small sum from this bank on a forged signature.

blessing to the world, as Miss Nightingale, who went forth from her English home to nurse the soldiers in the Crimean war, or our own Miss Chra Barton, whose good deeds are equally well known in this course try. So we must hence say of anything, good or had, "It's only a triffe

ings known in some localities as "Alpha-betical Retions" Now alphabetical rewould not listen to the voice within, which | tions is eating only by the letters of the alphabet. An illustration furnished by the Florida Dispatch makes this game plain Tommy can only cut what begins with A -and he save apples, alewires, sign, aprinie has E. She can only live on ogga and sels. X. Y and Z. have a hard time and pay innumerable furficits for bad spelling, Some queez articles of food are thought of and each child learns something about edibles that they probably never thought of before, if some older person is umpire in the game. Tommy won't forget that also

> Stormy Walers. The China sea and the Bay of Fundy are said to be the two roughest seas in the

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap,

but the alkali in it. Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-ellect is every way

All sorts of stores sell it. especially druggists; all sorts